

—liberty of speech—the right to discuss—were secured at, by that portion of the press that was united with the most wanton license the rights they denied to others. If any portion of the press that refused to enter upon this crusade against the liberties of our citizens, and ventured to dissent from the course that was set on foot—if they recommended moderation, or ventured on the slightest rebuke of those who were busy in concocting schemes of violence, they were called by the most opprobrious and unpopular names.

The churches, too, seemed paralyzed.—But their previous deportment to the abolitionists had made them powerless in this crisis. Of the thirty, provided for as many thousands of the population of Cincinnati—the 4th Presbyterian Church in the village of Fulton was excluded—there was not one that would permit the advocate of liberty, the friend of the slave, to utter a word in his behalf. From this cause, when the spirit of misrule began to rise, they had no power to lay it. But they had in their own bosoms many of the instigators of disorder. Instances were by no means rare, of members of churches openly and resentfully declaring, that force ought to be used for putting down the abolitionists' press—and even, since the deed was done to which such language indicated, they have been heard to say, they would aid in renewing the violence should it be again set up. Of the thirteen, who made up the Market House Committee, eight were members of different churches—and two of them ministers of the gospel. Yes, two ministers of the gospel, and six members of churches, for whom no plea can be urged on the ground of constitutional rights—came, as the representatives of an unlawful meeting, and holding over us the terrors of a mob at their heels, demanded absolutely a discontinuance of our paper.—No ground was taken as to the manner and spirit in which the paper was conducted—it was to be discontinued, because slavery was discussed in it, and because the south was displeased that such a discussion should be entertained here. What efficiency can the church put forth in favor of peace and right and order and safety, when such are the materials of which it is composed?

What, it may be asked, has been the effect of this violence on the mass of the population throughout the country? Most happy. There has been almost a universal condemnation of the mobocratic proceedings. Especially has the weight of public sentiment fallen on those who deserved it—the Market House Committee—without whose connection with the disorderly of the city, there would, it is thought have been no mob. The people are anxious to hear on the subject of slavery—they eagerly read the anti-slavery papers; and if we mistake not, they are fast beginning to see the utter incompatibility of southern slavery with the continuance of northern liberty. The outrage on the Philanthropist has given it, and the cause it espoused, a celebrity that it never would otherwise have obtained. It has made abolitionists by the thousands, where the paper by its own unaided efficiency was making them by tens; and even those who professed not to be abolitionists, have sent in their contributions for the re-establishment of the press.

Will the outrage be repeated? We know not—we trust not. After such a verdict of condemnation as the country—not even excepting a portion of the South—has pronounced on this monstrous insurrection against the very elements of its government, it is scarcely to be presumed, blinded as the aristocracy are, by the influence of slave-holding nabobism, that there will be any attempt to repeat such an act of parricide. But what if they do? It will only show their infatuation,—prostrate their abused influence, and make our freemen of the North more and more hate the "averted" of the South, when they find it can grow only on the ruins of the press—in the darkness and silence of despotism—on the grave of their own liberties.

But the enemies of the law will adopt a new course—they will hereafter operate privately, and the MAGNATES will not be seen;—their aim will be, against the persons of abolitionists. This is now the course. We fear it not. Threats of personal violence, to ourselves especially,—of seizure and deportation—are common as the air we breathe;—not have they been withheld, which contemplated a still more disgraceful if not more fatal violence.—What infatuation has possessed itself of a misguided aristocracy! Alas!—when we number among the advocates of liberty and law thousands of the firmest hearts, the purest lives, the loftiest intellects of the land—our poor labors would be missed! Has there ever been known a cause in which much was to be periled, more worthy of the utmost hazard than this? Law has been prostrated—violence exults over its downfall.—The Constitution lies in dishonorable dust, whilst bloody treason flourishes over it.—Men are struck dumb, and speech is useless for the reformation of abuses that threaten to load with the fetters of the slave, themselves and their children. All this is here—almost upon us, now—and shall it be said, LIFE and FORTUNE and HONOR should not be hazarded, that the constitution and law and LIBERTY may be restored to their lost thrones, and sway their mild sceptre without a rival? No! this must be done by those who would rather themselves die freemen than live slaves, or our country, glorious as has been her hope, is gone forever.

THE SLAVE TRADE. The last number of the Edinburgh Review, contains an unusually interesting article upon the slave trade. In 1831, a Convention was concluded between France and Great Britain, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, in furtherance of which object the contracting parties mutually agreed to the right of searching each other's vessels to ascertain if they were slave ships, within certain geographical limits; and of course, if they were found to be slave ships, to the right of capture.—They also further covenanted to use their best endeavors to induce all maritime powers to agree to the terms of the convention. These overtures have accordingly been made. Denmark and Sardinia have sent in their prompt adhesion to the principles of the convention. From Austria, Netherlands and Sweden, no answer has been returned, but strange as it may seem, from no nation whatever has a direct negative been received save from the UNITED STATES! The land of the free! The country that first declared the slave trade to be piracy! O, tell it not in Gath!—Hampshire Gazette.

## RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

NORTH-SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 3, 1836.

Dear Brother Murray:

God is again visiting his people in this place with a season of revival. Some few among us have been bowing in prayer for months. God has heard their cries. The church as a body has been greatly revived, and a precious number have been brought to hope in the mercy of God thro' Christ. Twenty-five have been baptized, and one has been received by the church who had been baptised by a Methodist minister. The work seems to be progressing still. Pray for us, that we may not grieve the spirit,—that he may continue with us till multitudes more shall embrace Christ. It is no more than just for me to say, that the labors of brother and sister Walden have been greatly blessed of God among us, in a protracted meeting. Yours in haste,

G. W. HENNER.

From Zion's Herald.

FARTHER FROM LOWELL.

DEAR BR. BROWN.—As I am writing on business, I will just say a word about the work of God in this place. It is still going forward. Forty-eight were received on probation night before last, making in the whole ninety-two who have been received within the last month, not including those who have joined by certificate. Numbers have been converted, who have not yet joined the society, and many are still seeking. Sixty or seventy were forward for prayer last evening, and a number were blessed.

The girls here, to the number of about 1000, had a "turn out" day before yesterday, in consequence of the raising of the price of board—which extra sum they thought the companies ought to pay. We have feared that this circumstance might retard the work of God, but we have resolved to improve it to the best advantage; and as hundreds are now at liberty, we have appointed another Protracted Meeting, to commence this evening. We ask the prayers of all Christians, that nothing may impede the work.

Yours, &amp;c.

O. SCOTT.

Lowell, Oct. 3, 1836.

From the New York Evangelist.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN WISCONSIN TERRITORY. The Alto Observer contains the following letter:

DUBUQUE, July 13, 1836.

Mr Lovejoy—I have this day witnessed the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the first Presbyterian church in the Wisconsin Territory; and you will probably be surprised to learn that we have here, neither an organized church, nor a minister of the gospel, and not more than 15 professors of our denomination. But through the goodness of a kind providence, we have laid the foundation of a house to be dedicated to his name.—No prophet of Israel was there, to call upon the name of the Most High; no priest of the Lord to bless the offerings of the people; no minister of God to pronounce his benediction upon his children. But he was there who said "them that honor me I will honor;" and I do not recollect that I ever felt more solemn, upon any public occasion, or a sweeter reliance upon the divine promise that "Where I record my name, I will come unto them and bless them." There were more than 200 persons present, many of them ladies.—The service was opened by singing.

"Where shall we go to seek and find," directed by a layman; prayer offered to the throne of grace by a Baptist brother, and an address delivered by a physician, and closed by singing the doxology; and all passed off much to the satisfaction of all concerned.

\* One is expected in the fall.

MISSIONARY TO CHINA. Rev. I. J. Roberts, sailed from this port on Saturday last, in the ship Merchant, for Singapore. His place of destination is Bangkok. Mr R. intends, for the present, to associate with the missionaries of the Baptist Board, until he has acquired some knowledge of the language, and then to employ himself chiefly, in distributing books.

Notwithstanding the Missionary Board felt themselves compelled to decline an official connection with Mr R. and the Robert's Fund Society, neither Mr R. nor the Board cherish toward each other any thing but the kindest feelings and good wishes. We were happy to learn from Mr Roberts himself, whom we visited in company with the Assistant Secretary of the Board, an hour or two before he sailed, that this was the case on his part; and he assured us that he believed that the same friendliness of feeling existed on the part of the Board. The Board we are certain will be ready to render Mr Roberts any assistance in their power—and it will certainly be in their power to aid him very considerably. From a communication in another column it will be seen that the American Tract Society have appropriated to the use of Mr R. \$1000, to be paid through the Baptist Board.

We cherish the hope that the Robert's Fund Society may hereafter be so modified in its principles of organization that

a union may be consistently formed between that and the Baptist General Convention.—Christian Watchman.

DESIGNATION OF MISSIONARIES. At Haverhill, Mass., on the evening of Sept. 5, religious services were held in the First Baptist Meeting-house, preliminary to the departure of Rev. Charles R. Kellam, of Ipsburgh, Vt., and Mrs. Elizabeth Pearson Kellam, of H. Missionaries of the Board of the Western Creeks, Indian Territory.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SPA OF VERMONT.—This medicinal spring is situated in the town of Clarendon, three and a half miles south of West Rutland village. According to the analysis, in one gallon of water containing 235 cubic inches, 9.63 inches are nitrogen, and 46.16 inches carbonic acid.—The amount of saline matter is only 5.76 grains, so that, leaving out the nitrogen and carbonic acid gases, the water is the purest in the world. Nearly all springs and well waters have a large portion of saline matter—some 10 per cent. The analysis shows this water to contain but one ten thousandth part of the saline matter. The purest river water does not approach to this purity. Consequently the water is perfectly transparent and without taste.

Besides the gases thus held in solution, gas in great quantity exists in a free state, bubbling up continually from the spring as at Saratoga. This gas is almost wholly nitrogen; being in 100 cubic inches, 98.45 nitrogen, 1.05 carbonic acid, 0.05 saline matter.

The above facts show the Clarendon Spring to be most remarkable. No spring exists in the United States at all like it, as yet discovered, and its curative properties in salt rheum, cutaneous diseases, disorders of the blood, &c., are so demonstrable from facts, that its importance must soon become extensively known. The proprietors are now taking measures to provide accommodations for visitors at the spring, and lines of stages.—Vt. Chron.

THE OBERLIN INSTITUTE. We find from a long letter in the Connecticut Observer, that this institution is in a prosperous condition. ARTHUR TAPPAN, Esq. of this city, furnished twenty thousand dollars toward its foundation—one half as a loan, the other as a donation. There are about three hundred students, including fifty young ladies. "At the tables in the dining hall, there are about four young men to one young lady, and these are seated, usually, on one side of the table, two or three together at regular intervals." All the grossness and vulgarity, (says the letter before us) so often witnessed in college commons, is here excluded, and if some new comers happened to manifest a disposition to coarseness, when placed beyond the immediate eyes of the young ladies, the stationing of one or two of the most discreet near them, never failed at once to suppress it." The Rev. C. G. Finney, formerly of this city is now engaged in this institution. Freedom of discussion and education bestowed without distinction of color, are the principles adopted by the Oberlin college.—New-York Spectator.

The tunnel of the Harlem Railroad, six miles from the City of New-York, is one of the greatest works of excavation ever attempted in this country. It is cut through solid rock, six hundred feet, with an arch ten feet high. Thirteen months have been spent in getting the excavation through, the laborers working night and day. All this has been done, and some \$500,000 expended on the road, merely to construct a railway of some ten or twelve miles, to convey passengers to Harlem for pleasure. The object seems wholly inadequate to the expense, but the stock will unquestionably be productive. In process of time, Harlem will fill up with the shops and residences of mechanics, men of business, and others, who can hold an easy communication with the city. The Schuylkill Tunnel, the next large excavation under ground, is four hundred feet long and ten high, and cost the labor of eight months, working night and day. [Boston Press.]

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA. The following statement, if true, may be invaluable in the treatment of the cholera.—Two men employed in extracting salt from the lakes in the neighborhood of Salzburg were attacked by the disease, and left by their medical attendant as incurable.—Their bodies had become completely black, when the overseer undertook to cure them. He heated a quantity of water from one of the salt lakes to a very high degree, and placed one of the dying men in the bath, keeping up the heat.—After being in half an hour the man recovered his senses, and expressed how delightful were his sensations. Upon this the other sufferer was put into a similar bath. By degrees their bodies turned from black to purple, then to red, and at the end of three hours they assumed their natural color, and the men were free from the disease. It may be believed, that the pores, being opened by the heat, absorbed the saline particles, which mingled with the blood and liquefied it. This corresponds with the known effects of salt upon coagulated blood.—N. Y. Express.

THE DRAIN OF SPECIE CHECKED.—Every Land Office in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, is closed for the present, on account of the heavy securities required of the Land Offices under the new Act of Congress. This, while it lasts, will greatly check the drain of specie to the West, as no lands can be purchased in those States until the offices are re-opened.

Post Office Department.—By an authentic statement from the Treasurer's office, it appeared that the funds of this Department remaining in the bank on the 1st of last month were as follows, viz: Whole amount in bank, \$388,319 11 Warrants issued and not paid, 58,757 78

Disposable funds on hand \$329,561 33 This amount is rapidly increasing, and will continue to increase, for some months, before arrangements can be perfected for its judicious expenditure. Indeed so unexpectedly rapid has been the redemption of this Department from its embarrassments, that no one apprehended the necessity of making preparations in time to absorb the surplus revenue which would remain after the accomplishment of that object.

We learn that the increase in the revenues of the Department continues. For the quarter ending on the 30th of June last, they exceeded the revenue of the corresponding quarter of last year seventeen per cent.—Globe.

ROSSIE LEAD MINES IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.—G. H. Holden, Esq. of Charlotte, showed us a tube about 3 feet long and an inch or more in diameter, made from lead taken from this newly discovered mine. The mine has been traced 15 miles, varying in width from 6 inches to two feet, lying in a fissure of rock in a solid mass. One vein leads across the St. Lawrence into Canada. The mine is a source of inexhaustible wealth, and is regarded by Geologists as an anomaly in the mineral kingdom. The uncovered vein of Galena extends from the top to the base of Cole Hill a distance of about 70 feet, resembling a stream of melted lead.

FRIENDS IN VIRGINIA. The Virginia yearly meeting of Friends was held this year at Scorton, Nansemond county.—The Philadelphia "Friend," of June 11, contains an account of the meeting, from which we copy the following:

The subject of slavery, as also the protection of the Indian race, yet remaining in that section of the country, engaged the attention of the meeting with much earnestness and concern, and although the way did not open for much action therein at the time, yet it was gratifying to discover that a lively interest was evinced, and if Friends in Virginia continue faithful in pleading the cause of the oppressed Africans and their descendants, good faith (fruits?) may confidently be looked for.

POLAND.—The Emperor of Russia has aimed another blow at Polish liberty. An ordinance has been issued by him, which declares that the autumnal recruitment in Poland and Polish provinces, shall be to the extent of two in five hundred, and in the empire one in five hundred. The peasantry of several villages of the Palatinate of Lublin have been induced, either by the promises or threats of the government, to renounce the Latin for the Greek Church, and Russian priests have taken the place of the Roman Catholic clergy. In Russia, the Sovereign is not only the head of the Empire politically, but the head of the Church.

A GOOD PROFIT.—It appears by the report of the Vermont Mutual Insurance Company, which has been in operation six years and a half, that they have insured nearly \$11,000,000 of property.—Their losses during this time have been \$39,000, and the cost of insuring the same amount of property in the ordinary companies at the usual rates would have amounted to \$435,772 17! From this deduct the actual losses, \$39,000, and it shows that a Mutual Insurance Company in six years and a half, has saved to the insured, upwards of \$396,000!!

JUDGE SHAW'S DECISION. The Boston Gazette of Wednesday, in speaking of the late slave case, (Commonwealth vs. Ayres) says, "We understand that measures are in a state of forwardness to carry this case into the Supreme Court of the United States. Eminent counsel have been engaged by Mr Slater, the owner of the female slave, who is now in the custody of Ellis Gray Loring."

STOLEN MONEY FOUND.—It will be recollected that some two or three weeks since, the steamboat Rhode Island, on her passage from New-York to Providence, was robbed of \$39,000 in foreign gold, belonging to the Fulton Bank of Boston. No trace of it could be discovered until last night, when the Engineer of the steamboat in drawing some oil from a large can in which it was held, found the faucet stopped, and on opening the can to discover the cause, found in it the bag containing the whole of the gold, sewed up securely in another bag. The gold had no doubt been deposited in the oil can until the thief found an opportunity for its removal.—Jour. of Com.

GREAT STEAM SHIP.—A steam ship is now constructing at Bristol, England, intended to ply between that place and America. Her length will be about the same as that of a first rate man-of-war, viz. length of keel, 204 feet; of deck, 212 feet 6 inches; length from taffrail to the fore part of the figure head, 230 feet 6 inches; burthen, 1200 tons. Britain can boast of being the first to set the example of building steam vessels of this class for trading purposes.

MARBLE.—It is said that a bed of serpentine marble has lately been discovered at Lynfield, which is susceptible of a beautiful polish, and is easily worked.—The Lynn Star says that the present proprietors of the quarry have refused \$10,000 for it, though it was found to them for \$300.—Mer. Jour.

## SUMMARY.

The cholera is abating at Charleston, S. Carolina.

The Legislature of the new State of Arkansas convened at Little Rock on the 12 ult.—Samuel C. Roane, President of the Senate—John Wilson, Speaker of the House—James S. Conway, Governor elect.

It is now stated that Everett is elected to Congress from the 3d district in this State, by a majority of from 40 to 50 votes.

The City Hall in New-York has a new bell weighing 6,000 pounds.

A coal mine has been discovered in Illinois, ten miles above the mouth of the Illinois river—another on the Kentucky river above Frankfort.

Fifteen thousand dollars have been subscribed in the city of New-York, for the purposes of the American Board of Foreign Missions, since the late anniversary of that body.

The New-York Express speaks of an instrument—an English invention and patented—by which soundings may be had without slackening sail.

President Jackson has returned to Washington.

The wheat crop in the valley of the Connecticut River is said to be good.

According to the New-York Spectator, of October 5th, the number of dogs killed in that city since the opening of the campaign is 8037.

It is stated in the Buffalo Spectator, according to a letter from Cincinnati, Mr. Birney re-commences the publication of the Philanthropist with the addition of 1000 subscribers.

Snow commenced falling this morning at four o'clock. It is now at nine o'clock, nearly three inches in depth.

We are requested to repeat the notice that the New-York State Anti-Slavery Society will hold its 1st annual meeting at Utica, commencing on the 19th inst.—the same day with the meeting of the Vermont State Society, at Montpelier.

The break between Canada and England is constantly widening.

Affirmation is now used instead of Custom House oaths in England.

The King of France has appointed Edward Pontais to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

There is a story that there has been an ineffectual attempt to rescue Santa Anna.

The Vermont Chronicle says that the notorious JOHN H. SLACK, exposed as an impostor by George B. Ide, in an article copied from the Christian Watchman some months since, has lately appeared in Proctorsville and Woodstock, soliciting contributions for a Seminary in Montreal.

It is said that a spider has eight eyes.

## WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

John Perkins	\$2.80	N. Colby	1.50
Daniel Rowley	2.50	W. White	2.00
Gerry Ross	1.00	Dec. Shaw	1.00
Milton Joslin	2.00	E. Ashley	1.50
E. Mitchell	2.00	L. Kinney	1.50
Jesse Willey	1.50	J. Packer	2.00
John Lorimer	1.50	B. Larabee	2.00
S. Richards	1.50	D. Larnard	2.00
D. P. Willey	1.50	S. Guilford	1.04
James Jenne	1.50	David Rowley	50

## DIED.

In Salisbury, 29th ult., Titus Beckwith, aged 24 years. Printers in New Hampshire and New York, are requested, &c.  
At Greenbush, August 23d. Thomas Gray of Albany, aged 54 years.

## NOTICES.

The Board of the Vt. Br. of the N. Bap. Ed. Society will meet at Windsor, Wednesday evening, 19th inst. at 6 o'clock. HADLEY PROCTER, Sec. pro tem.  
Rutland, October 10th, 1836.

The Baptist Ministers of the Barre Association are requested to meet at West Roxbury on the 1st Wednesday of November, for the purpose of forming a ministerial conference. By request of brethren,  
L. KIMBALL.  
East Bethel, Oct. 1836.

P. S. It is contemplated that one or more deacons will be ordained at the above named time and place.  
L. K.

BAPTIST CONVENTION OF VERMONT. The next annual session of this body will be held at the Baptist meeting-house in Windsor, commencing on the 3d Wednesday in October at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Board of the Convention will meet at 6 o'clock the preceding evening at the house of Br. J. P. Skinner.

Missionaries of the Board, and churches to which appropriations have been voted, and which wish to receive them, are by standing rules of the Board, required to make their Reports to the Corresponding Secretary, at least two weeks previous to the meeting of the Board. This is made necessary to their receiving an order on the Treasury. It is hoped all will comply with this regulation.

WILLARD KIMBALL, Cor. Sec.  
Brandon, Sept. 21st 1836.

WALTON'S DAILY JOURNAL.—E. P. Walton and Son propose to publish, during the ensuing session of the Legislature a DAILY PAPER, embracing in full the proceedings of both branches of the Legislature; half sheet, small imperial, four pages or double the size of the last year's daily, price \$1. The Watchman and State Gazette will be furnished through the circulation at 25 cents per year, including the daily, \$2.50.

## VT. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A special meeting of this Society will be held at Montpelier, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of October next, commencing at one o'clock, P. M. in the Free Church and continuing, by adjournment, through the evening of that day.

Addresses may be expected from one or more of the Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Members of Anti-Slavery Societies, and others, of both sexes, are cordially invited to attend.

By vote of the Executive Committee.  
C. L. KNAPP, Rec. Secretary.  
Montpelier, Sept. 17, 1836.

The Secretaries of the several town anti-slavery societies in this State are specially requested to forward to the subscriber by their Representatives the names of the officers and the number of members in their Societies, respectively.  
C. L. KNAPP.

## A LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Montpelier, N. Y. Oct. 1, 1836.

Allen Geo. W. 2	Middleton John or Samuel
Bourk Edmund	Mason Ezekiah
Baker William	McLyman Alex'd
Bartlett James	Moor John
Block Thomas	Meacham Wm.
Brown Elijah	Olcott Lucius 2
Blin Geo. H.	Potter John Jr. 2
Bullard Isaac Jr.	Pratt Chas Jr.
Brown Jude	Parmenter Elizabeth
Chub Adams	Ripley I. W.
Chase Stephen	Race Fanny
Cook Augustus	Stephens Ford & Co.
Clark E. C.	Sharp Abram
Davis Amos	Shanton Oliver
Dresser Silas	Stimson Hiram
Dowd John	Sherman Amos D.
Estee Henry C.	Stimson Lindsay
Estee Orson K.	Spencer Joseph
Freeman Melinda	Sutton Hannah
Farrell Christopher	Sprague Darius C.
Grant Rev. Wm. 2	Spencer Jorath B.
Gleason Chaney	Thomas Russel
Hall Elizabeth	Travis W. A.
Hedaway Lott	Tweedie Wm.
Hall Polly	Tarbell Dan'l 2
Hall Seneca	Ward William F.
Hines Silas	Wheelock Belinda
Hodgkins Phineas	Whitely Benja.
Hendee Anna	Walston William
Isbell Rev. Bishop	Johnson Thos. W. 2
Johnson Thos. W. 2	Wheelock Geo. W.
Johnson Wm. B.	Webb Nathan L.
Littel Horatio	
Larraway Peter	
3	N. S. STORRS, P. M.

LETTERS remaining in the Post Office Brandon, Vt. Oct. 1st, 1836.

Ames, Elijah	Hoyt, Wm A
Arnold, Caleb Jr.	Howard, Timothy
Arnold, Wm	Hack, Jasos
Briggs, Mrs Betsey	Jackson, Nathan Jr
Burrows, Caleb	Johnson, Alonzo
Bual, John	Kent, Wm
Cutler, Elijah	Kinsman, Lydia
Dewey, Mrs Sally	Ketcham Rebecca M
Douglass, " Sarah	Leavitt, John K
Ellis, Moses 2	Newton, Rufus,
Ellis, Moses Jr	Potter, Den
Ford, Adonijah	Sawyer, Horatio
Flagg, Charles	Thomas, Chester
Fox, Wm B	Thomas, Eber or Joel
Flint, Nathan	Terry, Daniel
Gates, Luther F	Ward, Wm
Grotan, Roger	White, Sabra C.
Gray, Warren	
Grant, Nathaniel	

BOYNTON, Amos Copley, Harvey  
WOLCOTT H. KEELER, P. M.

THIS is to certify that I have relinquished to my two sons, Moses Colburn Johnson and Moses Pollard Johnson, their time during their minority. I shall claim none of their earnings, nor pay any debts of their contracting after this date.

EBENEZER JOHNSON.  
Brandon, May 26, 1835. 24w.

## LEFT HANDED NOTICE.

WHEN merchants advertise goods for sale, or mechanics notify the public of their intention of carrying on business, they generally give people to understand that they shall trade very low, and perhaps go a "peg lower" than their neighbors. Now, as I am left handed, I shall go the other way. Considering the rise in stock, and most kinds of produce, I feel it my duty to go a "shade higher" than formerly, on many articles of work, and think it fair play to notify my customers accordingly. To shoe a horse round with new, heavy shoes, then wait a year and take one bushel of corn to cancel the charge, don't "talk turkey" to me. 2240 lbs. of hay costs about twice the amount now that it did five or six years ago, and many other articles bear a price nearly or quite in that proportion. Believing it also to be an incorrect principle to shoe all horses at the same price, I shall, from and after the first day of October next, vary the prices as near as may be, according to the cost of shoeing. My cash prices will be for shoeing a horse round with new shoes, from one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents, and my charging prices from one dollar and twenty-five to one dollar and fifty cents. As most kinds of produce may be readily turned to cash, I would say to those who have light work done and make prompt pay in produce that the above alteration will not materially affect them. I would say also to my "long tailed" customers who pay at all, that it will be for their interest to "see up" in season.

When stock and produce comes down, my prices for ready pay shall come down too. Gentlemen may decide whether the above is a correct principle to act upon, and I will abide the decision.  
J. HOLCOMB, Blacksmith.  
Brandon, Sept. 24, 1835.